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New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What-ever is knowed for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We can it undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business there for THE TRIBUTE Office should in all cases of the House Greeney & Co.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISED.

W all issue to-day the second number of THE TRIB. NE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. It will be devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan:

I. It will contain full reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Money Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

II. It will be sent without charge by mail, postage

prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Boston The names will be selected by Messra. McKillop & Wood from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus

III. The total expense will be defrayed by Mercan tile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains therefor.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. We have every facility for making a Mercantile Advertiser that will deserve the approbation of Merchants, and we respectfully invite their cooperation. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address HORACE GREELRY & Co., Now-York, Sept. 24, 1858. No. 154 Nasses-et

Advertisements

Intended for THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE AD-VERTISER, which will be issued to-day, must be handed in before 11 o'clock.

The investigation into the burning of the Quarantine buildings was resumed yesterday at Stapleton. Brief statements were put in by Ray Tompkins and John C. Thompson, the prisoners, after which the Judge, Metcalf, proceeded to hear evidence for the defense.

In the appalling tragedy of the destruction of the Austria, the details of which we have given so minutely from the lips of the survivors, there are two points which have not yet received the attention they demand, and which, unless elucidated as far as possible, will leave this terrible calamity a warning which may well dismay and affright us: but not a lesson from which we may gather some precious wisdom. If our high civilization, in its war with the elements, is to bring with it such terrible defeat and disaster as this, when the tenderest and the weakest, those who appeal most to manly strength and manly love for protection and care, the little children and the heipless women, are called upon to face death n an intenser agony of the mind, and a more exquisite torture of the body, than it had ever seemed, to the wildest dreams of the most ingenious cruelty of the wickedest of men, horrible to devise-if such are to be the periodical revenges which the elements are to take upon man, because he has bound the sea and the winds, the heat and the cold as slaves to do his bidding, it were better to go back to those primitive and early ages when men feared the forces of nature and escaped their anger by not braving their power. If such awful catastrophes must come, at least let us try to gain from them such knowledge as shall prevent the recurrence of others precisely similar. If we must run the risk of roasting alive before huge slow fires, or leap, to escape that painful death, blazing into the remorseless sea, or drop stifled and helpless, like wasps suffocated with brimstone, into a consuming fire, let us hope that those who may come after us may, from our wretchedness, grow wiser, and avert just such

calamities as have overwhelmed us. What was the origin of the fire on the Austria ? And why did it so instantaneously fill the ship with flame, as if she were some huge gasometer, suffocating and torturing the poor human creatures who had no time to escape to the deck? It seems certain that the origin of the conflagration was in a single bucket of tar, and a heated iron; and it is equally certain that such a fire could, at the outset, have been covered with a man's hat, or, at least, smothered by a single blanket. But instead of this the slarm, though given on the instant was already too late, and the ship was as completely filled with flame below the deck as though upon every timber, and in every crevice from stem to stern, she had been covered with gunpowder. There must have been some unusual condition of things to account for this swift destruction, which requires explanation.

Some of our contemporaries, we observe, are enforcing the necessity of such an arrangement of water-pipes and stop-cocks on ship board as to render it impossible that a disastrous fire should ever again occur at sea. The suggestion is unquestionably a good one, but it would have been of no avail in such a case as this of the Austria. The misfortune there was not that they had no water, but that they had too much. There is but one way to account for the universal and instantaneous conflagration which enwrapped the whole interior of the ship in a devouring flame; and that a that upon that first germ and nucleus of fire in he overthrown bucket of tar, palls of water were ashed, and along her tarred decks, down into her old, over the tarred seams of her planks, combustile as gunpowder, and into every crevice and corner where liquid could run, rushed the water, bearmy along with it a fierce and hungry flame, feeding anew upon ever-fresh material, and growing every second hungrier and fiercer the more it lieked up with its devouring tongues. Quicker than words imost quicker than thought, it consumed the vital air, and left the victims about whom it wreathed and curled, and scorched, nothing but flame and smoke to breathe. The only one comforting thought in imagining a scene so frightful is, that

and sometimes painless, and that not many at this time were below.

Was such a catastrophe inevitable? Almost inevitable it certainly was, if a vessel of burning tar was still upon the deck, and water was thrown upon it. It was the fortune of the writer once to hear on shipboard, many hundred miles from land and out of a much-frequented track of ships, the appalling cry of Fire! A vessel of burning tar had been upset, and the liquid fire was flying in every direction upon streams of water dashed upon it by the half-frantic sailors. But the quickness, the presence of mind, the energy and the knowledge of the captain and his first officer were equal to the emergency of that terrible moment. The command was given, and instantly obeyed, to stop the water; the next moment every bed and blanket and bed-quilt and pea-jacket was thrown up from the forecastle, and in five minutes the fire, which in five minutes more would have wrapped the ship in flames, was extinguished. Undoubtedly the fire on board the Austria might have been as easily conquered if doing the wrong thing had been soon enough stopped, and the right thing done. But to these were requisite, first, knowledge, second, presence of mind, and, third, the power to use them. Unfortunately the men in places of trust on board the ocean steamers are not always, perhaps not generally, the old-fashioned "salts" who sailed the old-fashioned ships, who knew their business and never lost their balance; and even if the man who was sent down between-decks of the Austria with a bucket of tar and a hot iron was one of these, no knowledge and no presence of mind could avail him anything, surrounded, as he probably was, with steerage passengers, who in their ignorance and affright did precisely the wrong thing, and did it with all their might, because they were sure it was the right thing to do. It was not a time to convince men that there are cases where water will not quench fire. Under such circumstances it was as wise to send a man to such a place on such an errand, as it would be to send a messenger to a powder-magazine for a cask of powder with a burning and sparkling brand for a light. It is hardly possible to conceive that such an act was ordered, or even permitted, except through ignorance of the risk that was run, and of the almost certain consequences that would follow an accident so likely to happen as the upsetting of

a bucket or the dropping of a hot iron. What lesson are we to learn, then, from this appalling calamity? It is a lesson to which we have been bidden before; which has cost the world already thousands of precious lives; which counts more victims-victims among the wise, the good, the beautiful and the young-than many battle-fields; a lesson which comes now in a new and more terrible shape, and which it will be well to put in practice before new sufferers are demanded. It is simply this: we want in the marine passenger-trade, an especially in the ocean steamers, first of all, what we so seldom get, sailors; and next we want that the interior of the ship should be made fire-proof. There will be some safety in crossing the Atlantic when the ships cannot be burned up, and when the captains of steamers are men who know their trade-who know that their business is with the ship and the crew, who know how to do it, and do

There are a few such masters of steamships now, and to such accidents never happen. Their ships are ships, not hotels, and are sailed accordingly. The gentlemanly man who is so pleasant in the cabin or at the head of the dinner-table, however pleasant he may be in a sunny day, or going into port after the pilot is on board, is not the man for those terrible emergencies, when the lives of hundreds of human creatures are hanging upon the will, the energy and the knowledge of a single man. It is even late to learn the lesson now, but it better be learned ere worse befall us.

The campaign in India has been almost completely suspended during the hot and rainy Summer months. Sir Colin Campbell having secured, by a vigorous effort in the beginning of Summer, all the important positions in Oude and Robilcund, very wisely put his troops into quarters, leaving the open country in the possession of the insurgents, and limiting his efforts to maintaining his communications. The only episode of interest which occurred during this period in Oude, was the excursion of Sir Hope Grant to Shahgunge for the relief of Maun Singh, a native chief, who, after a deal of tergiversation, had lately made his peace with the British, and was now blockaded by his late native allies. The excursion proved a mere military promenade though it must have caused great loss to the British by sun-stroke and cholera. The natives dispersed without showing fight, and Maun Singh joined the British. The easy success of this expedition, though it cannot be taken as an indication of an equally easy subjection of the whole of Oude, shows that the insurgents have lost heart completely. If it was the interest of the British to rest during the hot weather, it was the interest of the insurgents to disturb them as much as possible. But instead of organizing an active guerrilla warfare, intercepting the communications between the towns held by the enemy, of waylaying small parties, harrassing the foragers, of rendering impassable the supply of victuals, without which no large town held by the British could live-instead of this, the natives have been satisfied with levying revenue and enjoying the leisure left to them by their opponents. Better still, they appear to have squabbled among themselves. Neither do they appear to have profited by the few quiet weeks to reorganize their forces, to refill their ammunition stores, or to replace the lost artillery. The bolt at Shahgunge shows a still greater want of confidence in themselves and their leaders than any previous defeat. In the mean time, a secret correspondence is carried on between the majority of the chiefs and the British Government, who have after all found it rather impracticable to pocket the whole of the soil of Oude, and are quite willing to let the former owners have it again on reasonable terms. Thus, as the final success of the British is now beyond all doubt, the insurrection in Oude bids fair to die out without passing through a period of active guerilla warfare. As soon as the majority of the landholders come to terms with the British, the insurgent bodies will be broken up, and those who have too much to fear from the Government will turn robbers (dacoits), in the capture of whom the peasantry will gladly assist.

South-west of Oude the Jugdispore jungles appear to offer a center for such dacoits. These impenetrable forests of bamboo and underwood are held by a party of insurgents under Ummer Singh, who shows rather more activity and knowledge of guerrilla warfare; at all events, he attacks the British whenever he can, instead of quietly waiting for them. If, as it is feared, part of the Oude insurgents should join him before he can be expelled from his stronghold, the British treaty to relinquish their hold on the mouth of the

may expect rather harder work than they have had of late. These jungles have now for nearly eight months served as a retreat to insurgent parties, who have been able to render very insecure the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Aliahabad, the main communication of the British.

In Western India, the Gwalior insurgents are still followed up by Gen. Roberts and Col. Holmes. At the time of the capture of Gwalier, it was a question of much consequence, what direction the retreating army might take; for the whole of the Mahratta country and part of Rajpootans appeared ready for a rising as soon as a sufleiently strong body of regular troops arrived there to form a nucleus for the insurrection. A retreat of the Gwalier force in a southwesterly direction then seemed the most likely msneuver to realize such a result. But the insurgents, from reasons which we cannot guess at from the reports before us, have chosen a north-westerly direction. They went to Jeypore, thence turning south toward Oodeypore, trying to gain the road to the Mahratta country. But this roundabout marching gave Roberts an opportunity of coming up with them, and defeating them totally without any great effort. The remnants of this body without guns, without organization and ammunition, without leaders of repute, are not the men who are likely to induce fresh risings. On the contrary, the immense quantity of plunder which they carry along with them, and which hampers all their movements, appears siready to have excited the avidity of the peasantry. Every straggling Sepoy is killed and eased of his load of gold noburs. If it has come to that Gen. Robert may safely leave the final dispersion of these Sepoys to the country population. The loot of Scindiah's treasures by his troops saves the British from renewal of the insurrection in a quarter more dangerous than Hindostan; for a rising in the Mahratta country would put the Bombay army upon a rather severe trial.

There is a fresh mutiny in the neighborhood of Gwalior. A small vassal of Scindish, Maun Singh (not the Mann Singh of Oude) has joined the insurgents, and got hold of the small fortress of Paoree. This place, is, however, already invested by the British, and must soon be captured.

In the mean time, the conquered districts ar gradually pacified. The neighborh od of Delhi, it is said, has been so completely tranquillized by Sir J. Lawrence that a European may travel about with perfect safety, unarmed, and without an escort. The secret of the matter is, that the people of every village have been made collectively responsible for any crime or outrage committed on its ground; that a military police has been organized; and, above all, that the summary justice of the Court-Martial, so peculiarly impressive upon Orientals, is everywhere in full swing. Still, this success appears to be the exception, as we do not bear anything of the kind from other districts. The complete pacification of Robilcund and Oude, of Bundelcund and many other large provinces, must yet require a very long time and give plenty of work yet to British troop and Court-Martials. But while the insurrection of Hindostan dwindle

down to dimensions which deprive it of almost all nilitary interest, there has occurred an event far off, at the utmost frontiers of Afghanist a, which is b with the threat of future difficulties. A conspiracy to murder their officers and to rise against the British has been discovered among several Sikh regiments at Dera Ismael Khan. How far this conspiracy was ramified, we cannot tell. Perhaps it was mere ly a local affair, arising among a peculiar class of Sikhs; but we are not in a position to assert this. At all events, this is a highly dangerous symptom There are now nearly 100,000 Sikhs in the British service, and we have heard how saucy they are; they fight, they say, to-day for the British, but may fight to-morrow against them, as it may please God. Brave, passionate, fickle, they are even more subject to sudden and unexpected impulses than other Orientals. If mutiny should break out in earnest among them, then would the British indeed have hard work to keep their own. The Sikhs were always the most form lable opponents of the British among the nauves of India; they have formed a comparatively powerful empire: they are of a peculiar sect of Brahminism, and hate both Hindoos and Mussulmans. They have seen the British "raj" in the utmost peril; they have contributed a great deal to restore it, and they are even convinced that their own share of the work was the decisive one. What is more natural than that they should harbor the idea that the time has come when the British raj shall be replaced by a Sikh raj, that a Sikh Emperor is to rule India from Delhi or Calcutta? It may be that this idea is still far from being matured among the Sikhs, it may be that they are so cleverly distributed that they are balanced by Europeans, so that any rising could be easily put down; but that this idea exists smong them must be clear, we presume, to every body who has read the accounts of the behavior of

the Sikhs after Delhi and Lucknow. Still, for the present, the British have reconquered India. The great rebellion, stirred up by the mutiny of the Bengal army, is indeed, it appears, dying out. But this second conquest has not increased England's hold upon the mind of the Indian people. The cruelty of the retribution deait out by the British troops, goaded on by exaggerated and false reports of the atrocities attributed to the natives, and the attempt at confiscating the Kingdom of Oude, both wholesale and retail, have not created any particular fondness for the victors. On the contrary, they themselves confess that among both Hindoos and Mussulman, the hereditary hatred against the Christian intruder is more fierce than ever. Impotent as this hatred may be at present, it is not without its significance and importance, while that menacing cloud is resting over the Sikh Punjaub. And this is not all. The two great Asiatic powers, England and Russia have by this time got hold of one point between Siberin and India, where Russian and English inter ests must come into direct collision. That point is Pekin. Thence westward a line will ere long be drawn across the breadth of the Asiatic Continent, on which this collision of rival interests will constantly take place. Thus the time m y indeed not be so very distant when "the Sepoy and the Cossack will meet in the plains of the Oxus," and if that meeting is to take place, the anti-British passions of 150,000 native Indians will be a matter of serious consideration.

The Irkoutsk correspondent of The St. Petersharg Gazette furnishes some interesting information con cerning that distant portion of the Russian Empire including the new acquisitions recured by the late Chinese treaty on the banks of the River smoor. It seems that in making this treaty, the Russians have adopted, on a large scale, the sampolicy which they attempted to carry out in the case of the Danube, till obliged by the recent Crimean

river. From the Shilks and Argoon, which unite to form the Amoor, and up to which point the river is navigable for steamers, the Amoor is to orm the boundary of the two empires as far as he junction of the Oosooree, which flows into the amoor from the south at about the 135th degree of east longitude. Below this point, at which the An oor turns decidedly to the north, both banks of the river, including the extensive peninsula beween the Amoor and the Channel of Tartary, appertain to Russia. She also obtains, in conderation of allowing the Chinese to navigate the Lower Amoor, a corresponding privilege to navigate the Oosooree and the Soongaree, the principal scuthern tributaries of the Amoor, and flowing in their whole course through Chinese territory. About sixty miles up the Amoor, the Russians, four years ago, founded the town of Nicolaievak, with the intention of making it the maritime capital, But the situation, it seems, is not satisfactory, and it is now proposed to transfer the maritime administration to Marinskii, two hundred miles further up the river, where the Russians have a post between which and Nicolaievsk are already some scattered Russian settlements. But although sc far from the sea by the course of the river, which runs nearly parallel with the coast, on which as well as on the opposite shore of the great island of Seghalien, the Russians have several stations. the distance over land from Marinskii to the Gulf of Castries is only some twenty-four miles. It is preposed to connect the two points by a railroad, so as to make the Gulf of Castries the sea harbor of the new capital.

There are also scattered posts, future cities, perhaps, in embryo, along the middle and upper course of the Amoor, at the junctions or opposite the mouths of the principal tributaries, the Oosooree and Soongaree coming in from the south, and the Busei, the Zei and the Komora from the north. The post opposite the mouth of the Zei counts already some dozens of houses, and has a church in the course of construction. It has been raised to the rank of a city, is to bear the name of Biagovestchevek, and is destined to be the seat of government for the middle Amoor. From this place to the junction of the Shilks

and Argoon, a distance of six hundred miles, there have been established, during the year, posts of Cossacks, at some forty miles distance from each other. Two or three Government steam vesseis have established communication between different points of the Amoor. A private association has also been established for the navigation and colonization of that river, which has its principal office at Irkoutsk. It is expected that the fertile districts on the Amoor, equally adapted for corn and cattle, will become in time not only the granary of northern and eastern Siberia and of Russian America, but a mart for the supply of China and Japan, countries overstocked with population, and hardly able to produce sufficient food for their inhabitants. But it is insisted that, in order to obtain such valuable results, it will not do to rely upon Government colonization by regiments Cossacks with their families, according to the method hitherto practiced in Siberia, but that volan's emigrants must be attracted by temporary privileges and advantages.

Meanwhile efforts are on foot to extend steam esvigation on the great lake Baikal, on the north shore of which, at its western end and near the outlet of the Yenisei, the City of Irkoutsk is situated. Steam navigation was first introduced on that lake as long ago as 1840, but of late years there has been but a single vessel. This year, upon expiration of the exclusive privilege originally granted to those who set steam navigation on fort, an enterprising merchant of Irkoutsk has taken the business in hand, and two new vessels have been constructed, intended not only for the navigation of the lake but for that of the Selenga also, which flows into it from the south.

It seems to be, if not absolutely impossible, at ast highly inconvenient, for the oracles of Sham Democracy to treat our National History with any approach to truth or candor. Here is a specimen of their habitual manner from the last Dem Review. The writer's text is "The XVII(th "Congress," and, treating of the outset of John Quincy Adams's Administration (March, 1825), he

"The policy of Protection to Home Industry and Internal Improvements, so prominently identified and distinguished in the subsequent politics of the nation, had been in course of incubation and gradual development for a considerable period, but, regarded and treated in a spirit of conservatism and conciliation to the diversified interests and demands of the several sections of the Union, no distinctive political organization had been based upon it, nor did it form more than a common component part of the amalgamated and indeterminate political creed of the day. Clay had been the original projector and the leading and untiring advocate of the Protective System, eigorously seconded and anstained by many of the representatives from the commercial and manufacturing empoty seconded and installed by many of the representa-tives from the commercial and manufacturing empo-riums of the North and East, whe e Protection, in con-tradistinction to the Revenue-Free-Trade system, was more highly esteemed, from the enlarged facilities it in-served to monopoists, and the almost omnipotent power it accorded to capital." -A grosser perversion of history could not be

presented. The leading advocates of Protection d ring the ten years which followed the Peace of 1514, were all of the old Republican school-Henry Clay, Matthew Carey, Hezekiah Niles, Simon Snyder, James Tod, Henry Baldwin, Ac. The strength of the Protectionists lay mainly in the Middle States, though John C. Calhoun gave them his powerful aid in the contest which resulted in the fariff of 1816. The New-England States steadfastly opposed and gave a large m jority of their cotes in Congress against the Protitre Tariff of 1816, 1824 and 1828. Daniel Webster, in opposing the Tariff of 1824, made, as the representative of the Boston Federalists in the House, the ablest and most thorough Free-Trade speech ever yet made in Congress by any man. The Boston Federal journals of that day were vioutly anti-Protective. So was The Evening Post, tuen and always previously a leading Federal organ. It has since been Democratic, and is now Republican, but has always been able and never , ther than thoroughly Free-Frade. We are confident that no Protective Tariff ever

received a majority of the votes of the representatives of the great cities of the Union, wherein capital is largely concentrated. It is the policy of those who want convenient markets for their produce or labor, as Gen. Jackson so ably argued in his letter to Dr. Coleman, written in 1824. Let The Feriese print that letter if it dare. The Postmaster-General has gone back to Wash-

ington without having selected a site for the Post-Office. The good places cost too much, and so the Post-Office will stay in Nassau street a little inger. But it can't be kept there long. The publie want it moved up town, and go it must sooner telked of, is Appleton's Building on Broadway, Leonard street and Courtlandt alley. It is a cen-

tral situation and the building is already large enough for the purpose; while the remain the block down to Elm street could be had at a reasonable rate. Why not buy that?

The Duchess of Orleans, whose will no popurin France is allowed to publish, died game. In her will she abates not for herself, nor for her infant children, one particle of the claims of the falls family of which they are the representatives. charges them to hold firm to the instructions at their childhood, and to illustrate the political principles of their family, as well by com adversity and exile as by their firmness and pate otism when the course of events shall recall the to their country. "May France," she says, "to "stored to her dignity and liberty—may come" tutional France reckon upon them to defeed be honor, her grandeur and her interests; and me she find once more in them the wisdom of the grandfather and the chivalry of their father They should ever bear in mind the political prisciples which have made the glory of their bouse, which their grandfather faithfully observed upon the throne, and which their father, in his will and testament, warmly adopted."

It may seem a wild thing in the Duches ther to pit her young children against the command an army of half a million of men as firmly seems on the throne of France as the present Emperation appears to be. Yet, these children do but occupy a position by no means so discouraging as that he which their at present successful rival himself stood not many years ago, with nothing to support him but the traditions of his family, while in the own grandfather they may find another remark. able instance of return from exile to a throne.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH MAGNETIC

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TRIBUSE.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858. Though it is known to many persons that Gos, Walker has in his possession letters from Mr. Buchanan which contain passages contradictory to his Lecompton policy, he will not publish them; not, as is alleged, because he fears to do so, but because there is nothing in political complications at present that would justify the step on his part. There is a great deal of talk here upon the subject of revealing in self-defense what are called private coarsesations or letters upon public or political abjects.

It should be borne in mind that Senator Brown recently stated the substance of a convers with the President, and that Mr. Donglas is now getting his hardest blows by reason of charges from persons who had means of knowing, through private sources, of that Senator's contacts will

Republican Senators last Winter. MA Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State is disabled for duty just now, by reason of weakers of his eyes. The Postmaster-General has done a good this

by abolishing the practice—which had latterly become common—of giving to clerks of the Pos-Office Department free passes upon railroads, upon the pretense that they are traveling upon Post

To the Associated Fress.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858,
The balance in the Tressury on Monday was \$10,869,000. The receipts for the week were \$725,000, a
reduction, as compared with those of the previous
week, of \$1,240,000. The drafts paid amounted to
\$2,221,000, and the drafts issued to \$2,165,000.
The plasterers on the Capitol extension, numbering
about seventy, have struck for \$2.50 a day.

The Atlantic Telegraph. The following dispatch was received by the Directors on Thursday morning: TRINITY BAY, Thursday, Sept. 30, 188.

There has been no change whatever in the con C. V. DE SANTE. of the Cable. The following dispatch only came to hand yesterday HALIPAX, S

HALIPAX, Sept. 29, 1858.

C. W. FIELD, esq., New York.

I brig instruments and regulations for testing and working on certain days, when Valentia will be particularly watchful for signals. It is hoped, by establishing a system of unison between the two stations, is get signals through. The conductor is not brokes; the defect is less of insulation two hundred and sighly miles from Valentia. It is possible, by sending a certain kind of electricity, to improve the insulation, and thus the difficulty may be overcome for a time. From the nature of the defect, signals even at present may be received at Valentia from Newfoundland, and no vice versa. Everything will be done to rectore comvice versa. Everything will be done to restore communication. Mr. Brett thinks the cable can be lifted and repaired.

C. W. Lusur.

Congressional Nominations.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858, The Democratic Convention in the IIId Congressional District met here this afternoon. Major Sitgreaves of Warren, presided. The anti-Adria delegates from Brunswick were admitted.

Mr. Hartough, an Adrain delegate, attempted to speak, but was silenced, and left the Convention with his comrades. William Patterson, a Lecous ton man from Perth Amboy, was then unanime nominated by acclamation. The anti-Lecomptes delegates immediately met, and unanimously nosinated G. B. Adrain for reelection.

Vessel Seized at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

The schooner Willow of Maine has been seized for violation of the inspection laws of Virginia.

From Boston.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.

There was some excitement here to-day among the holders of the Pewahic Copper stock, owing to a statement that about \$30,000 were not satisfactorly accounted for by the agent of the

accounted for by the agent of the mines.

An application made by the Lowell Bank for an injunction to prevent the Suffolk Bank from circulating 320,000 of bills of the former for which specie had been tendered and refused at the counter of the Suffolk was refused to-day by Judge Bigelow.

The Steamship Calhoun.
Washington, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1858.
New-Orleans dates of the 25th inst. are receive
The steamship Calhoun, which was ashore near 5
Mark's in four feet of water, had been got off withe
injury, and left for New-Orleans on Friday.

From Havana and Key West SAVANNAH, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1852.

The Republican of this morning has the news perstamship Catawha from Havana and Key West 262, for Charleston, which touched off Tybee yeaterlay. The bark Egiantine, from New-Orleans for Boson, was at Key West, leaking and discharging carge. The bark Capella, from Galveston for New-York, was the New York, which was the New York, was the New York, which was the New

At Key West, crew sick.

At Havana sugars were dull in consequence of the stringency of holders, and prices were nominally mechanged. Stock 130,000 boxes. Molasees was dall in freights there was nothing doing. Exchanges were very firm. There had been heavy rains throughout Cuba. No political news stirring.

American Missionary Association